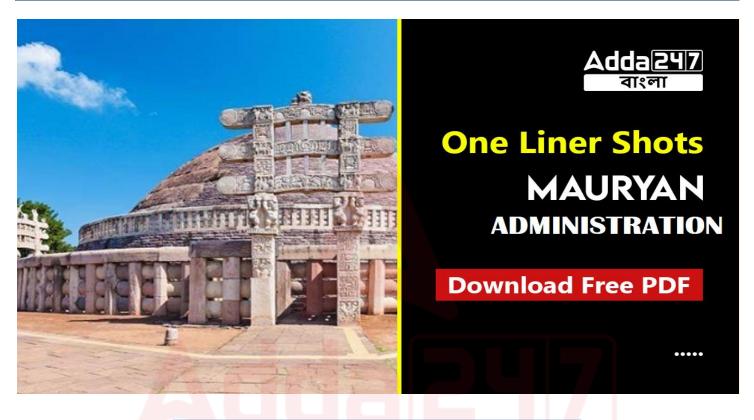


One Liner Shots (Mauryan Administration)



Information About the Mauryan Administration

Centralized Administration

- > The Mauryan administration was a **centralized** rule.
- > The **king** was at the centre of the administrative superstructure.
- The burden of administration was shared between the king and his council members, such as ministers, Amatyas, and councillors who advised the king.
- Megasthenes mentioned that the king employed a large body of spies who reported secret and confidential information to the king.
- > During **Ashoka's** rule, the empire was divided into several provinces, and each province had **a Viceroy**.
- > **Samahartri** was the chief revenue collector.
- > **Rajjukas** were responsible for land measurement and boundary-fixing.
- > The superintendent of agriculture was known as **Sitaadhyaksha**.
- > Towns and cities were taken care of by magistrates called **Nagaradhyaksha**.

Note: Saptanga Rajya

- The Saptanga Rajya concept was initiated by **Chanakya**. It mentions that an empire must have 7 interrelated elements or Angas. These are:
 - 1. King
 - 2. Amatya
 - 3. Janapada
 - 4. Durga or Fortified Capital
 - 5. Kosha or Treasury
 - 6. Justice system
 - 7. Mitra or ally

Provincial Administration

- > Provinces were divided into various divisions. These were headed by **Pradeshikas**.
- > Districts were under the control of the **Rajukas**.
- Sthanikas controlled 5 to 10 villages made in a group.
- A village was the lowest administrative unit in the Mauryan administration. The head of the village was Gramini.

Military Administration

- Megathenes gave details regarding the military administration of Mauryas. It was crucial for the safety and security of the newly established empire.
- Chandragupta had a formidable army, including about 6,00,000 men.
- > It was controlled by a group of 30 members, further divided into 6 boards.
- The commander-in-chief of the whole military was called Senapati, and his position was next to the Emperor.
- The military was divided into 5 sectors. These are infantry, cavalry, chariots, elephant forces, and transport & provisions.
- > The salary of the army was fair and sufficient enough, and it was paid in cash.

Some Important Points Mauryan Administration

Some key points are:

- All the main centres had police headquarters.
- Solution Jails were called Bandhangara, and the lock-up was known as Charaka.
- Spies were used to inform the Emperor about the bureaucracy and markets.
- There were two types of spies: Sansthana (stationary) and Sanchari (wanderer).
- **Gudhapurushas** were the detectives or secret agents.

- The **smallest** unit of administration was the village.
- Head of a village: Gramika Villages had a lot of autonomy.
- Pradeshika were the provincial governors or district magistrates.
- Sthanika: Tax collectors working under Pradeshikas.
- Durgapala: Governors of forts.
- ✤ Akshapatala: Accountant General
- Lipikaras: Scribes
- Village administration was in the hands of 'Gramini', and his superior was called 'Gopa,' who was in charge of ten to fifteen villages.
- Rajukas were assisted by 'Yuktas' or subordinate officials.

